

Macclesfield Rural District.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

SANITARY CONDITIONS

OF THE

Macclesfield Rural District

FOR THE YEAR 1912,

BY

ROBERT PROUDFOOT,

M.B., C.M., Edin., D.P.H. Vict.

Medical Officer of Health.

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J. H. Wood, Printer, Macclesfield.



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**Annual Report**  
OF THE  
**Medical Officer of Health,**  
**ROBERT PROUDFOOT, M.B., C.M., Edin., D.P.H.**  
TO THE  
**Macclesfield Rural District Council.**

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MR. CHAIRMAN, LADY AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my First Annual Report of the Sanitary Conditions of your District during the year 1912, with the Statistics required by the Local Government Board, and also a Report on the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

In accordance with the suggestions contained in the memorandum issued by the Local Government Board to Medical Officers of Health, the plan of this Report differs somewhat from that adopted in previous years.

**THE NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS  
OF THE DISTRICT.**

The Rural District of Macclesfield consists of 79,495 acres, and surrounds the Borough of Macclesfield and the Urban District of Bollington. It comprises 37 townships, which for registration purposes are grouped into the five sub-districts :—Alderley, Bollington, Gawsworth, Prestbury and Rainow.

The District is divided naturally into a hilly eastern portion and a lowland western portion, this division corresponding with a geological "fault" which runs almost directly north and south through the district in a line indicated fairly accurately by the direction of the Great Central and the North Stafford Railways. East of this fracture, the physical features contrast very strongly with those on the western aspect. On the eastern side are lofty hills rising nearly 1,600 feet above sea level, and in many parts consisting of barren moorlands suitably only for grazing, while on the west the district is well wooded and capable of being highly cultivated.

The population estimated to the middle of 1912 is 16,744. The principal industries within the district are farming, quarrying, coal mining, and silk printing, while some of the male inhabitants find employment in adjoining districts as calico printers and cotton spinners. A few of the women are employed in felt hat trimming and blouse and shirt making. None of these occupations has been shown to produce any marked effect upon the healthiness of those employed.

#### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

*Water Supply* :—As might be expected in a rural district comprising villages, isolated farmhouses, and scattered cottages, the sources of the water supplies are extremely varied. Some parts of the area adjoining urban districts with water undertakings receive supplies from them. Thus Chorley, Great Warford and Woodford to some extent are directly supplied by the Stockport Corporation ; Upton, Prestbury, Tytherington, Butley and Adlington obtain water from the Macclesfield



Corporation under Section 61 of the Public Health Act, 1875; whilst water is conveyed to Eaton from Buglawton Urban District Waterworks.

Other parts of the district are provided with water from the supplies of private owners—559 houses in Poynton being supplied from waterworks owned by Lord Vernon—but the large proportion of the inhabitants in the more rural parts are dependent upon springs and shallow wells in the vicinity of their dwellings.

During the year, 340 yards of water mains have been laid in Prestbury, 600 yards in Upton, 975 yards in Sutton and 55 yards in Taxal.

The proposal to borrow £1,700 wherewith to construct waterworks in Taxal has been sanctioned. This work is to be executed at once in order to be prepared for the possibility of failure of the supply from the neighbouring district of Chapel-en-le-Firth.

*Rivers and Streams* :—The rivers within your district are the Bollin and the Dean which run through it in a northerly direction, while the Goyt and the Dane respectively form part of its eastern and southern boundaries. The three first named rivers are directly under the Mersey and Irwell Joint Committee, so far as the control of pollution is concerned. The effluent outfalls from sewage and drainage disposal works, where they discharge into streams in your district, were visited at intervals. There was less pollution found from these sources than has sometimes been observed.

*Drainage and Sewerage* :—During the year the drainage of the village of Prestbury has been completed by the laying of 340 yards of additional sewers. In Upton 1,025 yards of sewers were laid. Borrowing powers in regard to

Chelford sewerage scheme have now been granted, and the work of constructing the sewers, &c., will be carried out forthwith.

In Poynton 560 houses are now drained into sewers, the sewage being treated at Mill Hill. Samples of the effluent collected by the staff of the Mersey and Irwell Joint Committee were favourably reported on, as were also those analysed on your behalf.

By agreement with the Macclesfield Corporation Authorities 23 houses in Upton, 55 in Prestbury, 50 in Butley and 26 in Tytherington are drained into the Borough sewers. On similar terms 7 houses in Woodford and 6 houses in Nether Alderley are drained into the sewers of adjoining Urban Districts.

A contract has been completed for the construction of 913 yards of sewers in Taxal—one of the constituent districts in the Whaley Bridge Joint Sewerage Area.

A sewer is needed in Nether Alderley—adjoining the Alderley Edge Urban District—for the use of houses which are being built in both districts. Negotiations are in progress at the present time for joint provision, and it is highly probable that a satisfactory arrangement will be made.

*Scavenging* :—The removal of house refuse and the cleaning of earth closets, privies, ashpits and cesspools are carried out privately, the work in no case being undertaken by your Council. In several parts of the district, movable ashbins are in use.

*Sanitary Inspection of District* :—Throughout the year 615 general inspections of dwelling-houses have been made, and

508 of the notices served have been complied with. Statistics by the Sanitary Inspector dealing with this subject are to found appended to this Report.

*Premises and Occupations which are controlled by Bye-laws and Regulations* :—There are no common lodging houses or cellar dwellings in your district. One set of premises is used as a Knacker's Yard and Bone-boiling establishment. No action has been found necessary in regard to these during the year.

### FOOD.

(a) *Milk Supply* :—During the year 13 cases of tuberculosis of the udder in cows were discovered in your district by the Manchester Health Authorities acting under the powers granted to them by the Milk Clauses of the Manchester Corporation (General Powers) Acts 1899 and 1904. In all these cases the cow was destroyed, and where the carcase fulfilled the conditions laid down by the Local Government Board, permission was given for its sale for human consumption. The Medical Officer of Health for the County also visited each of the farms where a cow with tuberculosis of the udder had been discovered, and on his suggestions structural or other alterations of the cowsheds have been carried out.

In a district such as yours where the production of cows' milk forms the staple industry, the subject of tuberculosis among cattle is a matter of vital importance, and, as it has been clearly established that tuberculosis in human beings—especially among children who are the largest consumers of milk in the uncooked state—is frequently transmitted through the medium of infected cows' milk, the eradication of bovine tuberculosis must be constantly kept in view as a preliminary step in the control of the disease in man. Tuberculosis in the cow is largely dependent upon



known and removable conditions—various factors being concerned in its production. Those which immediately concern us are the want of an open air life—the housing of the animals in sheds badly constructed, badly kept, illventilated and with insufficient lighting, all of which have important bearings upon the production and dissemination of tuberculosis among cattle. Another point also to be noted from a practical point of view is the comparative frequency with which tuberculosis of the udder is seen among cows over 4 or 5 years of age. A more frequent renewal of the stock on part of the owners would therefore eliminate this source of danger.

I have thus briefly indicated the objects which have been kept in view in making inspections of cowsheds, 225 of which were made during the year, and 18 notices served for the remedy of various defects observed at the time of inspection.

*Other Foods*:—No unsound food has been seized in your district during 1912, and the condition of the Slaughter-Houses has not necessitated any action being taken. One underground bakehouse has been closed, in lieu of which a new well-arranged building has been erected.

*Housing*:—The work of inspection of dwelling houses under the Local Government Board's order of 13th September, 1910, has been steadily carried out during the year, and 615 inspections have been made, in connection with which 508 notices requiring alterations have been complied with. In one case prosecution was instituted, application to the magistrates for an ejectment order being necessary before a tenant could be induced to leave a house regarding which a closing order had already been made.



A break in the work of house inspection is now to be expected owing to the resignation of the Assistant Inspector a most efficient officer who, being refused any increase in his salary left in December after 18 months of useful work. It is to be regretted that the large amount of valuable local information and knowledge which he had acquired should thus be thrown away.

The character of the Houses occupied by the working-classes throughout your district varies considerably. In Poynton where coal mining and several small industries are carried on, and where the estate owners have taken a philanthropic interest in the housing of their employees and tenants, the houses are substantially built and are provided with water supplies, drainage, gas, gardens, allotments and means of recreation, while worn out houses are pulled down and replaced.

A portion of Taxal forms part of a busy industrial community, where wages are good and remunerative rents can be afforded. Here substantial stone cottages are being built.

In sparsely populated districts, houses for the working-classes are rarely built. On some estates the old ones are patched and maintained in comfortable order, while on others repairs of any kind seem only to be undertaken after notices or requirements from us. In some instances the owner takes such notices or requirements to the occupier, and gives him the option of fulfilling them or vacating the house, which, in the latter case, is left to fall into decay, unless some town dweller with means and a desire for a country life takes it on a lease, indemnifying the owner against the requirements of the local authority.

Overcrowding is rarely met with. Should it occur, peace-

ful persuasion is the method adopted till some other remedy presents itself.

During the last five years 84 working class houses have been built or are in progress. Of these 25 are in Poynton and 30 in Taxal. In 3 instances Public Elementary Schools which failed to meet the requirements of the Board of Education were closed as schools and converted into comfortable cottages where such were badly needed.

The Rural Model Byelaws which control only matters pertaining to health are in force throughout the district and are carefully administered, no complaint having ever been received of their being unduly restrictive or a hindrance to building.

*Workshops*:—Special tables are attached to this report giving the details required by the Home Office respecting workshops and workplaces.

## SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT.

Much of the detailed work connected with sanitary administration will be found in the tables of the Sanitary Inspector appended to this report.

The Hospital accommodation available for infectious diseases consists of:—(1) a cottage at Greenway Sutton providing 2 beds for smallpox, and (2) 14 beds for other infectious diseases at the Macclesfield Corporation Isolation Hospital.

No cases of smallpox have occurred in your district during the year so the Greenway Hospital has remained unopened. The ten years lease on which the land was held having run out it is now held at a rental of £10 a year on an annual tenancy, a years notice to terminate the agreement being required by either side.

As a rule the beds reserved for us at the Corporation Hospital prove quite sufficient for all needs but during the course of an epidemic of Scarlet Fever which occurred in Sutton, the number of patients in Hospital exceeded the number of beds allotted on one or two occasions. Fortunately during that period of the year there were few cases of this disease occurring within the Borough so that provision was readily made for this emergency.

During the year 9 samples of water were submitted for analysis, and of these three were reported upon as being unsatisfactory. Steps were accordingly taken to prevent injury to health by the use of these supplies for drinking purposes.

On January 6th, 1912, your Council confirmed a minute of the Health Committee approving of arrangements being made with the Clinical Research Association, London, whereby facilities should be provided for the bacteriological examination of morbid products associated with certain Infectious Diseases. As a result outfits are now available for the use of all medical men practising within your district, enabling them to establish a diagnosis in doubtful cases of Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, and Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Twenty-one specimens were submitted for examination during the year viz:—Diphtheria 14; Enteric Fever 1; Pulmonary Tuberculosis 6. Of these the result proved positive in 4 cases of Diphtheria and 2 of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

#### PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year 95 cases of Acute Infectious Diseases were notified as occurring within your district compared with 70 cases in 1911. Of these 80 were of Scarlet Fever 6 of Erysipelas, and 9 of Diphtheria.



*Scarlet Fever*:—The increase in the number of notification is almost entirely attributable to Scarlet Fever—the Gaws-worth sub-district alone being responsible for 41 cases. This was due for the most part to an outbreak in connection with St. James' School, Sutton, which on two occasions had to be closed on account of the prevalence of this disease. Most of the cases were of an extremely mild character and this fact added greatly to the difficulty of tracing and controlling the outbreak which without doubt was maintained by some mild cases remaining unrecognised.

In the Prestbury sub-district 8 cases were attributed to the visit of a child from another district who was supposed to be recovering from Acute Rheumatism, but who was suffering at the time of his visit from a discharge from his ear.

Other cases occurring throughout the area were of a sporadic character, not being associated with any other known cases of the disease.

*Diphtheria*:—Only 9 cases of diphtheria were notified in 1912, as compared with 22 the previous year.

The usual method of disinfection of the houses has been carried out in cases of infectious disease. In this connection an anomaly appears to me to exist. Where a patient is taken to Hospital infected bedding and personal clothing are also removed for steam disinfection. In the case, however, of those who are nursed at home no such provision is made, unless the people concerned undertake to refund the charges made by the Corporation Authorities. As—apart from the efficacy of soap and water and natural agencies—steam affords the only reliable means of disinfecting clothing, it is to be regretted that a uniform method of dealing with it cannot be adopted—especially in the case of Scarlet Fever.



On 1st May, 1912, by a Resolution of your Council and with the consent of the Local Government Board Cerebro Spinal Meningitis and Acute Poliomyelitis were added to the list of notifiable Diseases under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act 1889. This resolution was superseded by an order of the Local Government Board dated 15th August 1912, whereby the notification of these diseases was made compulsory throughout England and Wales.

Throughout the year a series of outbreaks of measles prevailed among children attending the elementary schools. The first cases arose at Henbury School subsequent to a similar outbreak at Broken Cross, and most probably was spread through the medium of the Sunday Schools and the intermingling of the children of the two districts after school hours. Henbury School was closed on March 7th and throughout the summer the disease invaded the neighbouring townships necessitating the closing of Over Alderley, Mottram, Nether Alderley, Prestbury, Gawsworth, Chelford, Woodford, Rainow, Sutton St. James, and Langley Schools.

*Prevalence and Control of Tuberculosis*:—On 1st January, 1912, the compulsory notification of Pulmonary Tuberculosis became operative, and during the year 14 cases of this disease were notified. In each case investigation was carried out, and instructions written and verbal were given as to the means to be used to prevent the spread of the infection. I found in several instances considerable reluctance on the part of the patient and the relatives to give information, and in these cases I have obtained the necessary details from the medical attendant. This opposition I have no doubt will soon pass away when it is realized that no disability attaches to patients suffering from this disease or interference with their means of livelihood. Four of the cases notified are in natives of other districts, who have been

advised to reside in the country on account of their condition.

No institutional treatment is at present available within the district for cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis who have therefore to rely entirely upon provisions made within or near their own homes. At the present time I am unable to state what arrangements your Council have made with the County Council for participation in the County Scheme for the institutional treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

### VITAL STATISTICS.

*Birth Rate*:—The net number of births registered in the district during the year 1912, is 293, equal to a birth rate of 17·49 per 1,000 persons living. The birth-rate therefore is practically the same as for the previous year. The natural increase of births over death is 87.

*Death Rate*:—The infantile mortality for the year is 75·08 per 1,000 of the children born. There were 22 deaths registered in children under one year of age as compared with 19 last year. Of these 10 occurred during the first month of life, 7 deaths being from premature birth. Two deaths were recorded from Enteritis, and one each from Tubercular Meningitis, and Pneumonia.

The number of deaths at all ages registered within the district is 167. To these have to be added 39 deaths of residents which occurred away from this district and which have been transferred back to it, making the total number of deaths for the year 206.

The Death-rate is 12·5 per 1,000 as compared with 11·17 for the previous year. The most notable increase in the number of deaths is that in regard to malignant disease

21 deaths being recorded in 1912 and 9 in 1912.

During 1912, 8 death were recorded as occurring from Pulmonary Phthisis, being one more than for 1911. The figures for 1907 and subsequent years of deaths from this disease are 6, 6, 7, 8, 7, 8, or if all the deaths from Tuberculous diseases are grouped together for the same period we have 13, 9, 12, 14, 10, 11.

An increase in the number of deaths from respiratory diseases is also to be noted, 36 as compared with 28,—doubtless attributable to the unfavourable climatic conditions which prevailed throughout the greater part of 1912.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen

Your obedient Servant,

ROBERT PROUDFOOT,

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1912 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Popula- tion estimated to middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncor- rected Number	Nett.		Number	Rate.	of Non- residents register- ed in the District.	of Resi- dents not register- ed in the District.	Under 1 yr. of age	At all Ages.		
			Number	Rate.						Number	Rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	12	13
1907	16689	...	331	19.74	197	11.75	...	...	29	87.61	...	...
1908	16676	...	348	20.86	180	10.79	...	18	29	83.33	198	11.87
1909	16798	...	327	19.46	187	11.13	...	2	18	58.1	189	11.25
1910	16943	...	269	15.87	149	8.79	...	2	22	89.02	149	8.79
1911	16652	293	295	17.72	171	10.27	9	24	19	64.41	186	11.17
1912	16744	292	293	17.49	167	9.97	...	39	22	75.08	206	12.30

Area of District, 79,495 acres.

Total Population at all ages .....16629.      } At census of  
 Number of Inhabited Houses .....3659.      } 1911  
 Average number of persons per house 4.54.



TABLE II.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1912.

Notifiable Disease.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.					Total Cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages	At Ages---Years.					Alderley	Bollington	Gawsworth	Prestbury	Rainow	
		1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65						
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	9	2	2	3	1	1	...	...	7	2	...	4
Erysipelas ... ..	6	..	1	1	..	4	...	1	2	...	1	...
Scarlet Fever.....	80	13	54	11	2	..	...	8	41	16	11	48
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	14	...	...	...	12	1	4	...	5	1	4	...
Totals.....	109	15	57	15	15	6	10	9	55	19	16	52

Isolation Hospital—Name and Situation—Greenway, Sutton, for Small-pox only, and the Borough Isolation Hospital. Total available beds .---For Small-pox 2; for other diseases 14. Number of diseases that can be concurrently treated 4.

TABLE III.

### Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1912.

[illegible]

TABLE IV.

## INFANTITE MORTALITY.

1912. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages  
under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total Deaths under 12 months
All Causes : Certified .....	9	1	10	5	4	2	1	22
Tuberculous Meningitis .....	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	1
Convulsions .....	2	..	2	..	2	..	...	4
Bronchitis .....	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	1
Pneumonia (all forms) .....	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	1
Enteritis .....	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Premature Birth .....	6	1	7	...	...	...	...	7
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus .....	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
Other Causes .....	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	2

Nett Births in the year : Legitimate 284, Illegitimate 9

Nett Deaths in the year of Legitimate infants 21, Illegitimate 1.

# INQUESTS IN THE RURAL DISTRICT OF MACCLESFIELD DURING 1912.

NO.	SUB-DISTRICT.	DATE.	SEX.	AGE.	SUPPOSED CAUSE OF DEATH.
1	Prestbury ... ..	January ...	M	? *	Still-born, ascertained post-mortem.
2	do. ....	January ....	F	4 mths	Asphyxia due to Convulsions.
3	Bollington .....	February.....	F	77	Shock and severe burns.
4	Gawsworth .....	March .....	M	25	Epilepsy, ascertained post-mortem.
5	Alderley .....	April .....	M	5	Internal injuries from the kick of a horse.
6	Rainow .....	April .....	F	64	Bronchitis and cardiac failure.
7	Prestbury .....	June ... ..	F	54	Cardiac failure due to a dilated heart
8	do. ....	August .....	F	72	Rupture of the Aorta.
9	do. ....	September ...	F	32	Internal Haemorrhage due to adherent placenta.
10	do. ....	September .	M	48	Syncope due to heart disease.
11	Alderley .....	November ..	M	56	Syncope due to cardiac failure in an already weak heart.

\* This being a Still-birth it is not included in the Statistical Tables.





# CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

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General Order of Local Government Board (Medical Officer of Health and Inspectors of Nuisances)

December 13th, 1910.

Tabular Statement of Inspector of Nuisances for the Year ended December 31st, 1912,

A Number and Nature of Inspections Made.	Number.	B No. of Notices served.		C Result of Services of Notices.		
		Statutory.	Informal.	Notice com- plied with.	Remaining in hand.	Prosecut'ns Instituted.
Dwelling Houses (general inspections)	615	133	276	508	191	1
Courts, Yards, Passages	4	3	4	6	4	...
Privy-Middens, Earth or Pail Closets	75	40	94	112	70	...
Cesspools	17	2	2	4	1	...
House Drainage	71	26	67	102	64	..

Ditches, Watercourses, &c. ...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offensive Accumulations ...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The keeping of Animals (P.H.A. 1875, S. 91 (3))	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offensive Trades ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Slaughter Houses (Private) ...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piggeries ...	...	21	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Cowsheds ...	...	225	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Factories . ...	...	12	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Workshops ...	...	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Outworkers' Premises ...	...	25	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bakehouses (Overground) ...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bakehouses (Underground) ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canal Boats ...	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infectious Disease Inquiries and Revisits ...	...	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	...	1274	209	468	756	338	1	...	...

(29/1/13)

Signed, JAMES THORPE.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1912, for the Rural District of Macclesfield, on the administration of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, in connection with Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.

### 1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Inspections.	Number of Written Notices.
Factories .....	12	2
(Including Factory Laundries)		
Workshops .....	13	2
	—	—
Total... ..	25	4

### 2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	Number of Found.	Remedied.
Sanitary accommodation:		
Insufficient.....	1	1
Unsuitable or defective .....	1	2
Not separator for Sexes... ..	1	1
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—		
Illegal occupation of underground bake-house (s. 101).....	0	1
	—	—
Total.....	3	5



## 3.—HOME WORK. Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.

Nature of Work .....	Lists received from Employers.				
	Sending twice in the year.		Sending once in the year.		
	Lists.	Work-women.	Lists.	Con-tractors	Work-women
Wearing Apparel :— Making, &c.....	2	37	1	1	3

## 4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.

	Number.
Hatworks ... ..	1
Blouse and Shirt Makers ... ..	1
Bakehouses ... ..	2
Blacksmiths ... ..	2
Wheelwrights ... ..	1
Total number of workshops on Register	7

## OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)...	
Notified by H.M. Inspector ... ..	1
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ... ..	3

(Signed) ROBERT PROUDFOOT.

2nd April, 1913.

